Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/25 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000800070001-5

Country: Albania/Czechoslovakia/Poland/Hungary/Rumania/Yugoslavia 50X1

Subject: Mining Activities 50X1

Place Acquired: 50X1

Date " :

Date of Info : Jan 53 - 16 Jun 53

50X1

ALBANIA

1. Imports into Albania during 1952 were listed as iron, steel, zinc, copper, tin, and bronze from the USSR; iron and steel from Czechoslovakia; iron and mining machinery from Poland; aluminum, iron, and steel from Hungary; small amounts of mining equipment from Rumania; and mining machinery and wood from Eastern Germany.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

2. Production in the Czech mining industry fell 4.6% short of the planned volume, the report for the first quarter of 1953 said. Production in the iron and steel industry was 10% shy of the expected amount. This does not mean that less ore and iron and steel were produced in comparison to the identical period of 1952. The annual increase in the production, as decreed by the government's plan, was not fulfilled by a production equal in volume to the last year's quota.

3. A new magnesite mine has been opened in the Slovakian area around Lubenick [16 Jun 53]. Specializing in the manufacture of chromium-magnesite stones, the Lubenick mine will supply 60% of the total Czech requirements for this material, needed in the furnaces of the nationalized industry.

POLAND

4. The second electric furnace in the biggest iron and steel combine of Poland in Nova Huta, was put into operation three weeks ago [26 May 53]. It was purchased from the Soviet Union, and is said to be equipped with the most up-to-date armatures. Sirens sound off if vital parts of the furnace become damaged or inoperative.

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/25 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000800070001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/25 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000800070001-5

5. "Both the Ministry of Mining and the Ministry of the Iron and Steel Industry reported a surplus production of 4% each for the period from 1 Jan 53 to 31 Mar 53. This is in comparison to many other enterprises in other industrial branches which did not fulfill the government's production plan.

6. "Shortcomings were listed, however. In the Ministry of Mining, the oil production was far behind schedule, while in the iron and steel industry the ore dressing and zinc production sectors fell behind the expected volume. Other branches from both ministries had to make up for this non-fulfillment to earn the ministry the record of fulfillment of the plan.

7. "Twenty-six per cent more pig iron, 8% more steel, 25% more coke, and 10% more rolled goods were produced by the Polish iron and steel industry during the first quarter of 1952 than the government's plan called for.

8. "Using the occasion of Heavy Industry Day, the Polish Iron and Steel Minister, Engineer Zemajitis (fnu), said that 'steel production per capita is 3.5 larger [sic] during 1953 than it was during 1938.'

9. "The Beirut Combine in Czestochovo will receive three new blast furnaces which will be larger than t he up to now largest) Kosciuszko Combine. In Nova Huta,' the minister concluded, 'the first and second blast furnace will assume production during June [1953], while the big steel mill and the rolling plant will undergo the basic construction phase.'

10. "Sixteen different steel qualities are at present in Poland's serial production, reports from Warsaw say. Most attention is being paid to the fact that nickel is not available in sufficient quantities, so that Polish metallurgists have to find good replacements with the same metallurgical properties [16 Jun 53].

11. "For steel construction, a new alloy has been developed which has double the cleavage fracture resistance and double the tensional strength of ordinary construction steel. Another make of steel reduces the use of nickel in the construction of one truck to 50% at the present time, while a 75% reduction is the aim of the metallurgists.

12. "Report from Poland's biggest iron and steel combine, Nowa Huta: The metallurgical combine has to be in full operation by 1955. Based on an agreement between the Soviet Union and Poland, the latter has received the majority of the blueprints, machinery, and equipment on acceptable credit conditions from the Soviets.

13. "The technical and the construction plans demand a complete mechanization of all phases of activity. Automatization of the technological process is the first rule, the Poles say. Nowa Huta is to be not only the most modern, but also one of the world's largest steel mills upon completion in 1955.

14. "The foundries, the mechanical and construction plants, and storage plants are already in daily operation. Nowa Huta has the largest of Poland's automatic foundries. The construction of a factory for fireproof bricks, an electrical

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/25 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000800070001-5

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/25 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000800070001-5

wer plant, one coke battery, one steel mill, and of all the planned blast furnaces are already under way.

15. "This marks - in the Polish schedule - the end of the first construction phase. Now begins the period in which the single departments are to start operation successively upon completion. At the present time (June and July, 1953) two departments in the brick factory, the power plant, the first half of the coke battery, the first halves of the blast furnaces and the open-hearth furnaces are going into operation. The block rolling mill and the tin sheet strip will come into partial production during the late summer of 1953.

16. "While the Soviet Union promised to ship 106 thousand metric tons of most modern machinery to the Nova Huta construction site, Polish industry has received orders - based on the government's priority decree dated 4 May 53 - for speedy delivery of all kinds of equipment and raw materials, while masses of workers are shifted from all branches of the industry to the site of Nova Huta.

17. "In a short comparison, the Poles claim the following achievements of heavy industry under Communist rulership. In relation to 1949, Polish industry produced 31% more pig iron, 38% more steel, mined 42% more ore, and turned out 42% more rolled goods.

HUNGARY

18. "The first shipment of Soviet ore was sent off by rail to the Sztalinvaros Combine on 14 May 53. The ore came via the Danube to Czepel Harbor, and was shipped from there by train. This is the first consignment of Soviet ore for the slowly expanding Stalin City Iron and Steel Combine.

RUMANIA

19. "Soviet, Hungarian, and Rumanian machinery was placed in a new metallurgical plant in Bucharest; this new metallurgical enterprise, named 'Tudor Vladimirescu,' was put into operation on 30 Apr 53.

20. "Fulfillment of the plan for first quarter of 1953 by the metallurgical industry is rated at 103.2%, according to the General Directorate of Statistics attached to the Council of Ministers. The General Directorate of Mines and Non-Ferrous Metallurgy and Non-Ferrous Ore Mines rates at 108.0%.

21. "In the field of iron ores, 46% were produced above the plan quota; 27% above in complex ores; pig iron 30%; steel 5%; electrolytic copper 24%; lead 39%; furnace zinc 70%; and rolled goods 12%.

YUGOSLAVIA

22. "While the government's plan to erect a furnace combine for utilization of Macedonian ore has been postponed, the Tito government has put into operation the sixth open-hearth furnace in the formerly German Assling plant, designed to produce steel for the fine sheet rolling strip recently delivered by Austria. The sixth furnace is laid out for a capacity of 45 thousand metric tons per annum."

-end-

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release @ 50-Yr 2013/07/25 : CIA-RDP83-00423R000800070001-5